













# HEALTH IS WEALTH

Health of Body is Wealth of Man

**DR. RADWAY'S**  
**Sarsaparillian Resolvent**  
**THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.**

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bones  
a clear skin. If you would have your flesh  
and bones sound without cauter, and your  
complexion fair, use

**Radway's Sarsaparillian**

A remedy composed of ingredients of extraordinary medical properties, essential to prevent, heal, repair and invigorate the broken-down and wasted body—QUICK, PLEASANT, SAFE and PERMANENT in its treatment and cure.

No matter by what name the complaint may be designated, whether it be scrofula, consumption, erysipila, ulcers, sores, tumors, boils, erysipelas, salt rheum, diseases of the lungs, kidneys, bladder, womb, skin, liver, stomach or bowels, and

**The Sarsaparilla Resolves**

Not only is a compensating remedy, but secures the harmonious action of each of the organs which establishes throughout the entire system functional harmony and supplies the blood with new life. The SKIN, after a few days of the Sarsaparilla, becomes clear and healthy. Pimples, eruptions, blotches, skin eruptions are removed; sores and ulcers cured. Persons suffering from scrofula, or from itching of the eyes, nose, throat, glands, that have accumulated and spread, cure from accused diseases of mercury, or from other causes, by the use of Sarsaparilla. If the Sarsaparilla is continued a sufficient time to make its impression on the system.

It is superior to all other purgative principles of Medicines than any other Preparation taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require large quantities.

**R. R. R.**  
**Badway's Beady Belief**

**The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.**

In from one to twenty minutes never fails to relieve Pain with one thorough application no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Cripple

afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,  
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER  
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,  
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS  
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,  
PALPITATION OF THE HEART  
HYSTERIC, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,  
CATARRH, INFLUENZA  
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.

COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,  
CHILBLAINS AND FROST BITES  
BRUISES, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA,  
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS  
COUGHS, COLDS, SPRAINS,  
PAINS IN THE CHEST, BACK  
or LIMBS are instantly relieved.

---

**MALARIA**  
IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS  
FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is  
not a remedial agent in this world that will cure

by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken internally according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Cold Chills, Hysterical Pains in the Bowels, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or painful change of water. It is better than French Brandy or any other stimulant.

**Miners and Lumbermen** should always be provided with it.

**RADWAY'S**  
**Regulating Pills**  
Perfect, Purgative, Soothing. Ap-  
pents, Act without Pain, Always  
Reliable and Natural  
in Operation.  
**A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR**  
**CALOMEL.**  
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with  
gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

Female Complaints, Nervous Diseases, Loss of appetite, Headache, Constipation, Coughs, Catarrhs, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Dropsy, Drops of the Bowels, Engorgement of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs. It cures the following symptoms resulting from Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Diarrhoea, Stomachic, Indigestion, Discharge of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Bloating, Flatulency, Stiffness of the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Drops before the Sight, Fever and dull Pain in the Head, Stiffness of the Neck, Swelling of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Coughs, and all the Disorders of the Lungs.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free  
system from all the above-named disorders.

**SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.**

**Price, 25 Cents Per Box.**

**READ "FALSE AND TRUE."**

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No  
Warrin, Cher. Church St., New York.  
If information worth thousands will be  
to you.

**To the Public.**

Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that  
name "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

**FREE! BY RETURN MAIL.**—A full descrip

**\$5 to \$20** per day at home. Samples worth \$5.  
Address STINRON & Co., Portland

# WORMS

In the human body ERADICATED by using  
**CLARK'S WORM SYRUP!**  
INFALLIBLE

FOR SALE BY ALAN DRUGGIST

# CONSUMPTION

"I have a positive remedy for the above disease, and I have thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, no stronger is known to my fellowmen, and I will send you a full and complete course together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address."

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 131 Pearl St., New York.

# STOPPED FREE

FOR SALE BY ALAN DRUGGIST

# CONSUMPTION

"I have a positive remedy for the above disease, and I have thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, no stronger is known to my fellowmen, and I will send you a full and complete course together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address."

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 131 Pearl St., New York.

# WITNESSED BY STOPPED FREE







al as life. Old teeth and fangs extracted without pain. All work a tendency to short notice and warranted. Will be found in my office every Friday and Saturday. Am prepared to go anywhere in the country, or to any persons house and do work.

W. A. SKELTON, D. D. S.

Jan 13-34















By a wise course the Democracy have secured  
fair chance to win in the next presidential  
election. Now, above all other times,  
we need the safe and conservative leadership  
of Mr. Randall. He will be elected,  
and we feel as confident as if he were  
already done, that his course will  
strengthen the Democratic party. And  
he has been fair in the past, he will be  
in the future. In making up the coun-  
cils on Ways and Means he will be  
just to men of all shades of opinion  
on the tariff within the party. His  
course will re-assure the free trade mem-  
bers of the party, and his election will  
give the Radical party of the cry that  
the Democrats intend to ruin the indus-

HALIFAX, June 15—The biennial session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the world commenced here to day. Joseph Malins, of England, presided. A large number of delegates from Great Britain, the United States and Canada are present.

No matter how hard it is to find a rocking-chair during the day, a man is sure to fall over one when he is in search of a match-box after dark. — Ex.

The tobacco, wheat and corn crops of Virginia are all in fine condition.

For sale at our Livery Stable: A  
lot of second hand buggies and ca-  
riages at a bargain.  
**MARTIN & WILKERSON**  
April 14-1891

Walker.  
June 2-5t J. B. FARMER, Shff.

W. A. SKELTON, D. D. S.  
jan13-'33-4m.

George Lee, David P. White and John  
Vinson, all of Mack, Ala.  
THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register







## PHYSICIANS AS A RULE



# Jacksonville

# Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLVI.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 2410.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY  
**J. F. & L. W. GRANT.**

### Terms of Subscription:

For one year in advance.....\$2 00  
For six months in advance.....\$1 00  
For three months in advance.....\$0 50  
Not paid in advance.....\$0 00

### Terms of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion.....\$0 25  
Each subsequent insertion.....\$0 10  
Over one square counted as two, etc.  
Outstanding charges at advertising rates.  
Marriage notices.....\$0 00

### ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATES.

For County Offices.....\$ 5 00  
For State Offices.....\$ 10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

### Rates of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines, three months.....\$ 0 75  
One square six months.....\$ 1 00  
One square one year.....\$ 1 25  
One-half column three months.....\$ 0 50  
One-half column six months.....\$ 0 75  
One-half column one year.....\$ 1 00  
One-half column three months.....\$ 0 50  
One-half column six months.....\$ 0 75  
One-half column one year.....\$ 1 00  
One column three months.....\$ 1 00  
One column six months.....\$ 1 25  
One column one year.....\$ 1 50

## A. WOODS,

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of pension and land warrant claims, the making out of homestead entries of lands, and the execution of old forfeited homestead entries of lands. Office in the southwest corner of the court-house, opposite the Circuit Clerk's office.

W. W. WOODWARD,  
Attorney-at-Law

**SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,**  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the courts of the 19th judicial district and the supreme and federal courts of the State.

**W. W. WOODWARD,**  
Attorney-at-Law

**Solicitor in Chancery,**  
Offices formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

PAUL BRADFORD, H. L. STEVENSON  
**BRADFORD & STEVENSON,**  
Attorney-at-Law.

**Solicitors in Chancery,**  
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

**M. J. TURNLEY,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

**SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,**  
GADSDEN, ALA.

**ELLIS & MARTIN,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Have associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to all business connected with them, in the counties of the 19th judicial district, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the State.

**H. L. STEVENSON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

**J. D. ARNOLD,**  
SURGEON DENTIST

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner. Charges very moderate.

**JOB**

**PRINTING**

FROM

**SMALL CARDS**

TO

**MAMMOTH POSTERS**

EXECUTED

Not to

### TRIUMPH.

The dawn came in through the bars of the blind.  
The winter's dawn is gray—  
And said: "However you cheat your mind,  
The hours are flying away."

A ghost of a dawn, and pale and weak—  
Has the sun a heart, I said—  
To throw a morning flush on the cheek  
Whence a fairer flush has fled?

As a gray rose-leaf that is fading white  
Was the cheek where I set my kiss;  
And on that side of the bed all night  
Death had watched, and I on this.

I kissed her lips, they were half apart,  
Xor they made me answering sign;  
Death's hand was on her falling heart,  
And his eyes said: "She is mine."

I set my lips on the blue-veined lid,  
Half veiled by her death-damp hair;  
And oh, for the violet depths it hid,  
And the light I longed for there!

Faint day and the fainter life awoke,  
And the night was overpast;  
And I said: "Through never in life you spoke,  
Oh, speak, with a look at last!"

For the space of a heart-beat fluttered her  
Breadth,  
As a bird's wing spread to flee;  
She turned her weary arms to Death,  
And the light of her eyes to me.

### THE PURPLE STAR.

"The next time Gus Rybolt is brought before me for some of his numerous misdemeanors I will sentence him heavily."

And Judge Johnson stirred his tea vigorously, while a deep wrinkle grew between his fine iron-gray eyes, under which glowed his keen earnest eyes.

His little daughter Janie lingered to pour his second cup of tea. She was very fond of waiting on papa, for Janie, though only twelve years old, was the old judge's housekeeper, her mother having died two years previously.

"Who pays his fines—for you often speak of his arrests, papa?"

"His brother Warren, who is as fine a young man as the town contains. I cannot understand Gus; he's handsome, bright, and might be almost anything he chose. He'll end on the gallows yet."

"Oh, papa,"

But reckless, wild Gus Rybolt was soon forgotten when the parlor was reached, and Janie sat down to the piano.

A servant entered an hour later and handed the judge a telegram.

"Uncle Rube is dying, and has sent for me."

"Dying! Uncle Rube!"

"Yes; are you afraid to remain with the servants and Mrs. Smith. I feel uneasy owing to that money. I ought to have put it in the bank but have been overworked with work and business. Too bad!" muttered the judge a trifle anxiously, glancing at his daughter dubiously.

"Oh, no, papa, I'm not afraid. Poor uncle Rube! You had better start at once. Don't worry about me; Mrs. Smith sleeps in the next room; you remember."

But the judge did worry and fret, not only over the danger of his daughter and his money, but blamed himself severely for his carelessness.

Even among the graver fear for his brother, the thought of thieves and burglars haunted him.

"I ought to be ashamed of myself to leave that amount of money in the house even for a day, for the place is so isolated, the servants such arrant cowards and cousin Sallie such a weak help. Only Janie's brave little heart to be depended on. Heaven bless the child. Now what can be the matter with Rube I cannot imagine; he was well enough last week."

Mrs. Sallie Smith, a forty-second cousin of the judge's, and a confirmed invalid, occupied the room on the right of Janie's, while that on the left was her father's, and in the iron safe that contained the money referred to.

"I am afraid I am a bit nervous," mused Janie, looking around the chamber with a shudder. "The servants are quite a way off, and cousin Sallie takes so much laudanum she would never waken. I wonder if I would feel safer with the money under my pillow?"

And foolish little Janie, having the combination of the safe, went to it, opened it and took out the roll of bills.

"Oh, oh," said a soft voice behind her. "That is exactly what I want; I had no idea you would be so accommodating. Don't scream on your life."

And the bold fellow actually laughed as he seized her wrist.

Janie did not cry out. She gave him one sudden, startled indignant look, and bending her head, buried her white strong teeth in the exposed wrist of the hand that held her captive.

"You little tiger-cat," he cried, in a rage and intense suffering. "Let go or I will kill you."

But while the sharp pain had unmanned him, with the other hand she thrust the roll of money into the safe and sprang the lock.

"Now," she said triumphantly, "get it if you can, but—oh, Gus Rybolt, I know you."

"You—no you don't—ah, well, you will tell your precious father before mother day closes. Come, hand over a cash; I want to have some chance setting away."

"You cannot have the money, Rybolt, remember your sainted mother's words: 'What will you do now? How can you be so setting away?'"

### Indigenous Potatoes.

Native potatoes have been discovered in Arizona by Prof. Lemmon. They were found in a cleft of the highest peaks north of the Apache pass, under a tangle of prickly bushes and cacti.

Eager to know if the Solanum found was bulb bearing, he carefully uprooted the little tuber, which proved to be an undoubted representative of the true potato family. According to the researches and reasonings of Humboldt, this was the location to look for the home of the species from which our first potatoes sprang. In May last, Prof. Lemmon again set out in search of more specimens, crossing the Huachuca mountains as his point of exploration.

These mountains have two peaks over 10,000 feet high, with sides furrowed into deep cañons, those of the northeast being filled with trees, among which are maple and ash. In July last he discovered the potato plant he was searching for on the southwest side of the range, hidden among the rich bottom soil of a dell in a high valley. A few plants of the white species were found in full bloom, and farther on blue blossoms were found. The white flowered specimens formed tubers on shorter subterranean stems than the blue ones. The blue flowered potato plants sent off their runners from eighteen inches to two feet. July 12, they were in full bloom.

The blossoms were large, and the white flowered were of a creamy white color, with greenish mid-ribs to its corolla lobes. The subterranean stems were not longer than those of our common potato. The blossoms of the blue flowered are smaller, bright purple, with pale white midribs to the corolla, with fifteen to twenty flowers to a head. They are found at an altitude of about 8,000 feet in Tanner's canon, and some of the plants were 2 feet high. Later in the season they produced potato tubers of unusual size, comparatively speaking.

These native species of potatoes, which may have been and very likely are the original native stock from which all our potatoes now used have sprung, deserve a fair trial and careful propagation to develop them to the size now attained by our best potatoes. By the 1st of September the blue flowered plants formed bluish colored potatoes, oblong, about 1 1/2 inches long by half as wide, and a third as thick, with from four to ten unmistakable potatoes on each plant. The white flowered plants produced white potatoes, nearly round, from half an inch to one inch in diameter. These potatoes are unquestionably indigenous.

Still another variety was found near the summit of a peak 10,000 feet high, under the shade of fir, pine and poplar trees, growing in soil kept moist during the greater part of the year by melting snows. Its nodding balls of ripened seeds were surrounded by golden-rods and brilliant asters. Their tubers were tinted with purple, and seed balls were either solitary or in pairs. Prof. Lemmon brought back with him over three quarts of these small potatoes, comprising the different varieties, besides some seed balls.

A hermit in these mountains, whom Prof. Lemmon interested in his discovery, has recently written him that in digging up the bed of an old pond he has secured a lot of these potatoes, perfectly white as large as hen's eggs, which on being cooked tasted well, and have all the appearance of very fine potatoes. Various cultivators have manifested the utmost interest in Prof. Lemmon's discovery, and are making careful preparations to cultivate the specimens he has forwarded them.

Seeing a Man Home.

I picked Simmons up pretty near dead drunk, and took him home. When I got to his house, as I thought I shook him a bit and said: "Here you are."

"Right," said he, and he gave a big bang at the knocker. Up went the window. "Who's there?" screamed a woman. "I have brought the old man home," said I. "All right," she cried, and came to the door. She immediately seized hold of Simmons and gave him such a shaking that his teeth seemed to rattle in his head. "Who are you shaking off?" says he. "Goodness gracious," cried the woman, "that is not my husband's voice."

I struck a match and she found she had been shaking the wrong man. "There," cried the woman furiously. "I've been setting up here expecting my husband home drunk, and now I've wasted my strength on a stranger." "Don't he live here?" I asked. "No," said the woman; "he don't."

"What made you knock?" said I to Simmons. "Knock," said he; "you told me to." "I thought you lived here," said I. "Glad I don't," said he. I supposed he was thinking of the shaking he had. At last I found where he did live, and got him home. Mrs. Simmons was sitting up for him. As soon as ever he knocked out she came. "Oh," says she, "you're the wretch as makes my poor husband drunk, are you?" and she gave me a slap across the face. I've never seen a drunken man home since."

Almoe in Paris.

A company of Algerine dancing girls, four in number, are now exciting a considerable degree of interest in Paris, Mariam and Aleha are very young and pretty, and the other two, both of whom bear the name Zora, make up for the lack of a beautiful face by a certain richness of costume and grace of gesture. The oldest Zora wears a magnificent coronet of diamonds, and is said to resemble a Japanese idol. The orchestra consists of a violin, a guitar, and a drum; and the dancing to be properly appreciated should be seen in a small room. Mariam wears a bodice of blue silk embroidered in silver, white silk trousers, a band of purple around her jet-black hair, and earrings, bracelets and spangles of gold. Each girl rises and dances in turn, then two more repeat the dance with variations. The dark skin of the ankles is relieved by gold bracelets. Their feet are bare, and at first glide softly over the floor without seeming to leave the surface. The body is swayed from the hips, and pieces of red silk are swayed by the dancers. The contortions become more complex and the movements more rapid as the time of the music increases. From the account one would judge that the dance is of a rather a voluptuous nature. It is termed the Oriental cancan. The Paris are said to be remarkable for champagne, a singular taste of the Prophet.

### Pueblo Indian Traits.

To sum up the Pueblo's character in a few words, and to omit many illustrations which might amplify the hasty enumeration of his more general traits, we found him social in disposition, clever as an artificer, shrewd at a bargain, gentle in his family, controlled by the precepts of the elders; maintaining a system of government curiously complete in all fundamental principles of civil law; a shepherd, caring for immense flocks of goats and sheep; an agriculturist; and withal, an Indian, priding himself in the mark; still using the bow, the eagle plumes, the barbaric fineries of dress; and though falling on festive days to the level of the brute in the observances of his heathenish rites, yet seldom committing upon his fellow any act of injustice or cruelty. Recalling the goat-skin which he sold us as a cinnamon bear hide, we smile and forgive him; as well as for the theft of the missing sketch-book—we regard the latter as indicative of a promising tendency toward art. But when we bring to mind his hospitality, his joviality, and picture him as our modern Arcadian free-liver, it is impossible to think of him as other than a good fellow. His quick wit was exhibited on many occasions, but notably in connection with a bargain for a coat and trousers of buckskin attractively displayed over the wearer's fine physique. We were quite willing to wait and receive the purchase from the hands of the man through his window or door, but he too well understood the importance of working the hot iron. A moment's thought, a series of rapid contortions, and the tight-fitting garments were drawn off and thrown at our feet. Before payment could be made the ludicrous had impressed itself upon the crowd, and hardly had the money been clapped into his mouth than, adroitly snatching a blanket from a bystander and wrapping himself therein, the youth scampered off, hands over ears, towards the village. A long lean man, garrulous in witticisms, followed him with banter gobbled out of a turkey throat. But the annoyance was soon left behind in company with a puff of dust which followed the red bandana and flying locks, over the edge of the gulch.

On another occasion one of those small skin-lined saddles, dangling a multiplicity of straps, awakened an interest. "Quanto!" (how much). Six fingers are instinctively presented skyward, with an undecided seventh threatening the perpendicular. Obdient to instructions, we lose all interest immediately and assume the expression of total indifference. (Exit.)

Tableau II perhaps comes off next day. We notice our friend Lucero has frequent occasion to drag his saddle back and forth before our door. At length we mutually discover each other. We smile, and raise three fingers, which observing the change of countenance this awakens, is flinched off as something between military gesture and a sidewalk salutation, and the saddle moves on. Before both have gone far there is a sudden decision. One man stops short, and returns a five-finger salutation, very much as an auctioneer elevates his hammer for a last call. The proposition for compromise is submitted to greater experience within, but meets with no favor.

"He'll stick you yet on your own bargain and don't you forget it," says our interpreter.

Juan Lucero is softened into approach by the indiscretion; but the Western man's promptings are obeyed to the full extent of indifference. (Very hasty exit—pressing engagement.)

Still the saddle was seen often. We had already taken seats on the morning of departure, with the impedimenta adjusted to a fit; but the man and the saddle were on hand. At the right moment he emerged from the shadow of an adobe wall. Three fingers this time, and an evident swallowing of emotions as an accompaniment to the nods affirmative. The whole bespoken obstinate wrestling of flesh and spirit over the decision. For want of room we tied it to the axle, where, for seventy-five miles it required constant watching, as if had a way of inching on to the wheels, and marvelously defying all sorts of knots.

Some time after, when sauntering through the plaza of Santa Fe, the words of the Western man were brought to mind by seeing a quantity of pack-saddles at one dollar apiece.

The Train Dispatcher.

Great cares almost universally hasten nature in hurrying up the appearance of age. Young men suddenly falling heirs to great responsibilities soon become prematurely old, and not a few have lost their identity, even to their nearest friends, beneath the weight of care suddenly imposed upon them. Men rushing through life with the burdens and responsibilities of ordinary mortals on their shoulders, little appreciate the terribly heavy burdens borne by men upon whose shoulders have been laid the lives of hundreds of people and millions of dollars of property.

"Yes, sir, I don't mind telling you why it is," answered the conductor of one of the accommodations.

So invented music, duties that time for future labors.

### Horse-Car Manners.

When a gentleman boards a horse-car he should jump on to the feet of as many platform passengers as possible. By so doing he not only discovers the easy self-position of the man of society, but he also assists in the discouragement of the dangerous practice of riding on the outside of a car.

It is preferable to get on the front platform, which will give you an opportunity to open the forward door, thus ventilating the car and distributing cattarri, sore throat and pneumonia among the passengers.

Be not in an immoderate hurry when the conductor passes through the car collecting fares. Patience is a virtue, and you should do what you can to assist the conductor in cultivating it.

Never offer your seat to an elderly woman. She has not long to live, and a little rest can not materially lengthen her days. It is in youth that the seeds of disease are implanted. Therefore, you should never give up your seat to any but a young lady. You help her to build up a strong constitution by averting weariness and undue tension of the muscles.

If you can do it without making yourself sick, chew tobacco, using the straw for a cuspidor. Tobacco, you know, is a powerful disinfectant, and, besides, if passengers were too careful to preserve the cleanliness of the straw, the penurious officers might neglect to replenish it as often as sanitary considerations demanded.

Smoking, unfortunately, is forbidden, except in the open cars; but by carrying a lighted cigar into the car and letting it go out gradually, you will be enabled to permeate the interior with effluvia which will drive out any disease germs that may be floating about.

Never give your seat to a homely woman. It is the duty of a woman to be beautiful, and if she neglects that duty, take good care that you do yours by punishing her for her negligence.

Never take the child in your lap, that a gentleman may have a seat, and if the conductor suggests that children occupying seats must pay fare, refuse absolutely to notice his suggestion. Take advantage of your sex when opportunity offers. Conductors rarely put women off the cars.

When a lady leaves a car while it is in motion let her face to the rear. She will probably get a fall, but what of that? If she is a lady of spirit she is not going to be dictated to by an arrogant monopoly.

When the car stops within a few feet of where she wishes to land, no lady who respects her rights will get out. She will wait until the car starts, and then have it stopped for her individually. She has paid her fare and is entitled to her rights, and ought to have them, even if it kills the horses.

Of course it is unnecessary to remind the gentlemen that it is their bounden duty to look the ladies on the opposite seat out of countenance.

It is also unnecessary to say to the ladies that when taking an open car they should never neglect to sit upon one of the smokers' seats. The man who smokes in public is never so happy as when a face is near to receive his fumes, exclamations, and you thus contribute to his happiness, besides making yourself happy by having something to growl at.

Take Care of the Eyes.

"Nellie, I fear you will injure your eyes," I said to a young girl, who sat reading in the twilight. "My eyes are very strong," she replied, "why, I can look right straight at the sun." Now every one will acknowledge that such eyes are a great blessing, seldom possessed by the present weak-eyed generation; but I fear even Nellie's strong eyes will soon be injured if she persists in using them under such trying circumstances—reading fine print in the moonlight, or at a long distance from the lamp, or allowing the full glare of the noonday sun to reflect into her eyes from the printed page. Sewing on black goods by the lamp light she thinks nothing of, nor of sitting up until midnight half the night in the week to read an interesting book. Now all these things are harmful to the eyes, and no more than one person in a thousand can practice them and remain uninjured. As no one can be sure of being the lucky person, it behooves all to take proper care of these priceless members.

When the eyes are tired and inflamed at night I find it rests them for the next day to bind over them a wet towel on retiring. Lately, I have laid next my eyes a little sack containing dampened salt, and find it better still. No matter if the brine finds its way beneath the closed lids; the smarting will last but a minute. Indeed I often rub it into the eyes and find it strengthens them. Years of practicing this have proved that although it will not make weak eyes strong; it will do more to ward off the day of spectacles than an improper use of them, and a dozen bottles of eye water and boxes of salve. I became quite interested in knitting lace; but last winter I found that the necessary fine work with my reading and writing was all my eyes could endure. I have not knit six inches of lace in as many months, and although I often think of the red thread I wanted for my curtains, I know it will not pay to knit it.

### Have asked me if I had not at some period of my life been the victim of some sudden and awful calamity. You have read, of course, of hair turning gray in a single night through fright. Mine was not caused that way. Was I born that way? Oh, no; at twenty my hair was as black as a coal. Those streaks of gray were caused by my three or four years' experience as a train dispatcher on a great trunk line running out of Chicago.

"People who climb on a passenger train when she is two or three hours late little imagine what endless planning and management it takes to get her through safely. Let a freight get behind time and we can handle her by running her on another train's time, but a passenger breaks up everything on the road. A train dispatcher must be familiar with every circumstance and every possible combination of circumstances. He must know on just what portion of the road fast time can be made and give orders accordingly. He must never give an order for certain time to be made unless he is positively certain that the grade and condition of the weather will permit of such time being made. To-day I may order a train to run from station A to station B, and another for a train to run from B to A, when the same order tomorrow would precipitate a collision. You have got to know all the men on the line. Why, on that road that I worked on there would be engineers and conductors that could never get a train through on time. Then there would be others that would never be late except in case of accident. Why, sometimes during my eight hours of duty I would give 250 train orders. Just think of that a moment. Here is a passenger train four hours late and a freight side-tracked at almost every station. Of course that puts every train behind time. First I have to order the operator to put out his flag and hold the train for orders, and then I have to send the order and wait for it to be repeated back. At the same time a train may be passing a station five miles away, where I want to hold and side track her. All this time I must not only keep a clear track for the passenger train, but must not unnecessarily detain the freights. Sometimes right in the middle of a rush of business like this the wire will break or some operator will leave his key open. Then everything is to pay. Fortunately the train dispatcher's orders is the law. Every employee is bound to obey it. So we do not have to worry about that."

"Did I ever have an accident? No; but I've come mighty near it. Once I left the office by permission in care of my assistant, and when I returned I found that he had two trains running toward each other on a single track and only a station between them. Fortunately I got a message to the station in time to flag the first train that got there, but if one of them had happened to have passed there would have been a fearful accident. It was a very natural mistake. My assistant had been with me two years. He had everything side-tracked all right, but had forgotten the 'unwritten law' of the road prohibiting two trains passing on a single track. On another occasion I lost a train."

"Lost a train?"

"Yes, sir, lost it completely. It was a local freight, and was a little late. It left F— twenty minutes behind time, and was due at M— in forty minutes, where it was ordered to side track for No. 3, a fast express. F— and M— were eleven miles apart, and No. 3 could not leave F— until the local was reported side tracked at M—. Well, I waited an hour, and then called M—, who had the message for the local, and asked him where the freight was. He didn't know. In the meantime the express was at F—, and the passengers were getting mad. Thirty minutes more and still no train. Then I ordered No. 2 to run cautiously to M—. She did so, but found no local. To say that we were paralyzed is putting it mildly. Ten minutes later W—, a little station near the city, reported the local there. She had got by M— in some way without disturbing the operator. Diogenes never hunted so diligently for an honest man in the degenerate days in which he lived as did we for that train."

"Why did you leave the business?"

"Because I was growing a year older every week. I had the work of ten men upon my shoulders. You often hear about the brave engineer, clinging with firm resolve and calm resignation to the throttle while the engine is plunging on toward inevitable destruction. His responsibility is nothing. He has only a single train and has no duty but to obey the rules. The train dispatcher has a hundred trains under his finger that presses upon the key. A moment's delay to a passenger train, a trifling accident to a freight, and the dispatcher is cursed. The eight hours you put in bending over your key seemed like a week. Your head swims and grows dizzy beneath its awful responsibility. No more train dispatching for me if you please. I was offered that position on this road with a comfortable salary, but told them all I wanted was a train. All those gray hairs that you notice were caused by my short experience as train dispatcher."

"You invented music, duties that time for future labors."

"Yes, sir, I don't mind telling you why it is," answered the conductor of one of the accommodations.

So invented music, duties that time for future labors.

"Yes, sir, I don't mind telling you why it is," answered the conductor of one of the accommodations.

So invented music, duties that time for future labors.

"Yes, sir, I don't mind telling you why it is," answered the conductor of one of the accommodations.

So invented music, duties that time for future labors.

"Yes, sir, I don't mind telling you why it is," answered the conductor of one of the accommodations.

So invented music, duties that time for future labors.

"Yes, sir, I don't mind telling you why it is," answered the conductor of one of the accommodations.

So invented music, duties that time for future labors.

"Yes, sir, I don't mind telling you why it is," answered the conductor of one of the accommodations.

So invented music, duties that time for future labors.

"Yes, sir, I don't mind telling you why it is," answered the conductor of one of the accommodations.

So invented music, duties that time for future labors.

"Yes, sir, I don't mind telling you why it is," answered the conductor of one of the accommodations.

So invented music, duties that time for future labors.

"Yes, sir, I don't mind telling you why it is," answered the conductor of one of the accommodations.

So invented music, duties that time for future labors.

"Yes, sir, I don't mind telling you why it is," answered the conductor of one of the accommodations.

So invented music, duties that time for future labors.

"Yes, sir, I don't mind telling you why it is," answered the conductor of one of the accommodations.

So invented music, duties that time for future labors.







Mr. Percy Clark, of Selma, is here for the summer. The family of Dr. C. J. Clark will be up soon.

Upt. Jas. Savage was here Tuesday. He has recently been to Florida and is much enamored of the country.

We are under obligations to Hon. S. J. Randall, for the Compendium of the Tenth Census of the United States.

It is said the well on the East side of our public square has valuable medicinal qualities. Dispepsia who have been drinking the water report marvellous cures.

We have received, through the courtesy of Rev. Mr. Lane an invitation to attend the Reception given by the young ladies and gentlemen of Hearn School, Cave Spring, Ga., June 22nd.

Misses Dora and Mary Lou Cook, daughters of Mr. Sam Cook, of Alexandria, Va., were in Jacksonville this week. They have just returned from Ward's Seminary at Nashville.

There will be a Mite Sociable at Mrs. Morgan's, Tuesday night 26th. Given for the benefit of the Episcopal church. Admission free. All young people are invited to attend. Ice cream and other refreshments will be served free of charge.

Some Old Things.

There is a heating stove in our town that was hauled here by wagon all the way from Philadelphia before the days of railroads. It is in fine condition and is worth more, intrinsically than most of the newer patterns of this day.

Judge Walker drives a buggy which he has used over forty years. He has never had it repaired. The wheels, and all its parts are perfect, and is to day, of greater value than any new \$100 buggy of late construction.

Just as our forms go to press we learn of the sad death Wednesday of Mrs. J. W. McDaniel, who lived some miles above Jacksonville. She was in a wagon with her husband, who was driving. In the wagon was a large harrow with iron teeth. In passing a tree the harrow was knocked from the wagon and the lady with it. The harrow fell upon her and some of the teeth pierced her heart, killing her instantly. The stricken husband passed Jacksonville Thursday with the remains for interment in Calhoun county. These are the facts as we got them.

At this writing, Thursday, the examination exercises of Calhoun College are progressing. Patrons express themselves highly pleased with the progress their children have made. The exercises have been very interesting. To-morrow evening, Friday, will be closing day, and a large attendance is expected. Recitations from select authors and music will fill up an enjoyable programme. This examination closes the school of Prof. Borden. After this the building will be surrendered to the State for her Normal School.

Rev. J. B. Stevenson will preach in the Methodist church at this place, the first Sunday in July at 10 1/2 a. m. and 8 p. m. He will preach at Weaver's Station the 2nd Sunday in July. The night of the 2nd Sunday in July he will commence a protracted meeting at the Methodist church in Jacksonville to continue several days.

Since putting up the above, a card has been received from Rev. J. B. Stevenson stating that Dr. Brown, of Florence, Ala., will preach at Weaver's Station at 10 1/2 a. m. the 2nd Sunday of July and at 8 p. m. in Jacksonville, and remain with us several days.

It will be remembered that some months ago a lawyer and member of the Legislature, at Uniontown, in Pennsylvania, named Dukes, shot and killed a man named Capt. Nutt. Dukes wrote letters to Nutt charging that his (Nutt's) daughter was guilty of adultery. When Nutt went to Duke's room to call him to account he was shot down like a dog. A petit jury, strange to say, acquitted Dukes, to the great indignation of the public. He was not allowed to take his seat in the Legislature and proceedings had been instituted by the lawyers to disbar him.

Some days ago Dukes passed the son of Capt. Nutt, (less than 21 years old) and laughed in his face. This was more than human nature could bear. The boy procured a pistol, and the next time Dukes passed him, he fired four shots into his body, killing him instantly. He was arrested and put in jail, but public sympathy is with him.

Dukes had been frequently warned that he had better leave Uniontown, as the boy would kill him; but he said he would live there or lie in the graveyard. On his dead body was found a bowie knife and repeater. No lawyer in Uniontown could be found who would prosecute the boy, so some eminent one ventured to defend him.

Mark W., son of Mark and Sarah Driskell, near this place, died at the residence of his father, the 15th inst. after a short illness. He was born Dec. 31, 1872, and was consequently 7 years, 5 months and 25 days of age at the time of his untimely death. He was a most interesting and promising child and was the only son. The stricken parents have the sympathy of our community in this their great bereavement.

An enthusiastic friend at Oxford sends us the following from that enterprising town. As soon as we recover from the Florida fever Capt. Savage has thrown us to by his glowing account of the profits of orange culture, we will go. We can't stand it all at once.

Oxford, Ala., June 19th. DEAR LON:—Why don't you come down and see us? You ought to just be here some evening and hear us all talk up Oxanna. We talk a heap and build about an average of two cotton factories a day here now, and all we want is lots of good nice level places and good water and wind. We are going to have a street car line from this place to Anniston propelled by a gas dummy. We have a party to furnish the gas. We go bound to have the gas. The boom is on us. We can't help it and are not responsible for it. We feel sorry for you people up there. Why don't you grab some excitement; if nothing more, than to come out and listen at us two days, and we will guarantee you will not let up for a week afterwards. Thanking you for kindness and favors shown me while there last, I remain yours, under obligation, FASOMETER.

Rev. J. B. Stevenson filled his appointment a Union last Sunday. His sermon was able and full of instruction. Miss Lizzie Linder, left last Friday for Atlanta, Ga., and Lynchburg Va., where she will spend the summer months with relatives.

The E. & W. narrow gauge Railroad is moving on rapidly. I understand the cars are now running some 3 or 4 miles below Hebron church. It seems that Calhoun is destined to be the first county in the state. She is healthy and well watered, and railroads are running through north and south, east and west; Oxford and Anniston are stretching their wings for one great city; and since we are rid of that terrible enemy whiskey, let everybody push her on to prosperity, let our watchword be "Onward" until we make her, not only the first in the State, but the proudest and first of the whole land.

DILL ARP JR.  
Stock Law Again.

Editor Republican. Not long since there appeared in the columns of your valuable paper a sketch from one of your subscribers, in which he discussed the advantage and necessity of a stock law; also one from Tarrapin Creek in favor of the same, and I now take this occasion to say to both of these gentlemen that I am with them, first, last and all the time. If any right-thinking man will look the matter squarely in the face he cannot help being in favor of stock law. The time has been in this country, that a stock law would have been a great disadvantage to the poor man—that is, to that class of poor men who did not own lands, but the time has come now that a stock law will be as much to the interest of the man who does not own land as to the man who does, from this fact, that a great majority of the men who do not own land, both white and black, are tenants, and the burden of rail-splitting and fence building rests chiefly upon their shoulders, whether they are paid to do it or not, for it is a custom almost all over this country that a tenant must split so many rails, and do so much fencing before he can get the land to cultivate; and I will here state that I am a tenant, and I know something about what it costs to split rails and build fences to protect crops from the ravages of worthless stock. Last year I split rails and built a \$60 fence around a \$40 field to keep out a \$10 cow, and I say to my fellow tenants and to the voters of Calhoun county let us do away with these old rotten fences, that are giving us so much trouble throughout the year, and get up a better system of farming, because it is as much to the interest of the tenant to improve the lands and get them in a high state of cultivation as it is to the man who owns the land, because we are all dependent upon the production of the soil for a living, and if we were done with the fencing business we could then turn our time and attention to the improvement of the land, which is greatly needed, all over this country. In conclusion I will say that I am ready to vote for the man for the next legislature that is a stock law man and no other.

D. T. SMITH.

Nobody has ever had any reason for thinking Mr. Williams a protectionist, nor has any one ever said that he was pledged to Mr. Randall, and if he does vote for him for Speaker, it will be outside of his tariff views. We believe that Mr. Randall's election as Speaker is necessary to the election of a Democratic President in 1894, hence we should not hesitate to cast our vote for him, tariff or no tariff.—Tuskegee News.

The County meets at Weaver's on June, and will continue three days. All the way the county are expected. By order of the J. W.

Dem Pedro, of B. minor sovereign of tenure of office, having more than fifty going to visit England, museums, libraries, etc., it that a change in his last visit. He used to visit to visit at say 5 or 6 o'clock. dians supposed of a great that hour in the afternoon. but when the time came they found to their dismay that he meant in the morning; and he was punctual to the minute.

"My Son, I Love You Still."

STURBENVILLE, O., June 19.—A brutal murder was committed at Mingo Junction last night. The junction is located three miles from Sturbenville. Peter Mulholland is the murderer, and his grandfatherly mother the victim. Peter is a worthless young man who bears a bad reputation. He was on a spree yesterday, and went home last night about 7 o'clock. His mother met him at the door. Her eyes filled with tears at seeing him intoxicated, and she begged him to let liquor alone. This enraged the fellow, and uttering a volley of oaths he drew a revolver. Thinking it at the old lady's forehead, he fired. The ball entered the head of the unfortunate old lady just above the bridge of the nose. She fell at the feet of her son, and expired in a few minutes. Just before she died she feebly exclaimed to her son, "Peter, my boy, I love you still," and breathed her last. She was sixty-five years of age, and a kind, affectionate woman. Mulholland was promptly arrested and lodged in jail. He is twenty-four years of age and unmarried. He and his mother lived alone near the outskirts of the town.

On the 16th inst. 178 children were killed at Sunderland, England. About 3000 children were in Victoria Hall, to witness the sleight of hand of a conjurer. In passing out the door they became jammed so that no more than one could pass at a time. One child tripped and fell on the stairs. This threw others, and the crowd behind pressing forward piled one upon the other until 178 were smothered. Many have since died. The scene when the parents gathered at the hall and recognized among the dead their little ones was harrowing in the extreme. The catastrophe is similar to that at Brooklyn bridge a few weeks ago.

WANTED,

190 bushels of corn in exchange for family groceries, at my place of business in Jacksonville.

J. D. McCORMICK.

Over exercise on roller skates has killed four ambitious Louisville girls.

Useful in the Family.

We usually leave it to doctors to recommend medicines, but Parker's Ginger-Tonic has been so useful in our family in relieving sickness and suffering that we cannot say too much in its praise.—Salem Argus.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County. Office Circuit Court, May 9, 1893. List of Grand and Petit jurors drawn to serve at the August Term 1893, of the Circuit court of Calhoun county, Ala., to wit:

GRAND JURORS.

Beat. Occup'n. 1 J. R. Draper, 13, Banker. 2 S. O. Smith, 6, Farmer. 3 E. D. McClellan, 2, " 4 W. V. Hanna, 11, " 5 W. O. Martin, 14, " 6 W. D. A. Cook, 1, " 7 W. M. J. Egan, 15, " 8 Thomas Stewart, 9, " 9 J. T. Hughes, 10, " 10 P. C. Patterson, 10, " 11 W. P. Anderson, 4, " 12 S. P. Sherbert, 8, " 13 T. J. Pileox, 12, " 14 J. R. Scott, 12, "

PETIT JURORS—1st WEEK.

Name. Beat. Occup'n. 1 Thomas King, 10, Farmer. 2 A. C. Woodruff, 3, " 3 C. A. Reeves, 3, " 4 H. R. Langford, 2, " 5 J. S. Canada, 5, " 6 J. P. Ford, 4, " 7 J. N. Downing, 4, " 8 R. L. Allen, 12, " 9 J. F. Crow, 9, " 10 Thomas Vincent, 6, " 11 W. W. Thomas, 7, " 12 J. B. Clark, 13, " 13 T. C. Carter, 13, " 14 J. A. Ward, 8, " 15 J. P. Burns, 10, " 16 James Budgett, 1, " 17 J. W. Ragan, 13, " 18 A. J. Prater, 2, " 19 B. G. McClellan, 2, " 20 Jack T. Dumesny, 9, " 21 J. J. Farmer, 9, " 22 W. Sisson, 5, " 23 J. G. Reeves, 3, " 24 D. D. Nabers, 8, "

SECOND WEEK.

1 John M. Owens, 3, " 2 J. N. Phillips, 6, " 3 D. C. Shaw, 7, " 4 W. W. Wilkins, 2, " 5 William Allen, 3, " 6 J. W. Lester, 12, " 7 A. Abney, 12, " 8 Samuel Paul, 14, " 9 J. H. King, 10, " 10 J. A. Adams, 12, " 11 T. A. Turner, 13, " 12 Noah Bonds, 1, " 13 C. A. Burgess, 2, " 14 J. C. Morgan, 10, " 15 Walter Dean, 1, " 16 S. Emerson, 13, " 17 Wiley McGinnis, 1, " 18 W. A. Orr, 13, " 19 C. M. Roberts, 7, " 20 T. A. Wilkerson, 9, " 21 J. M. Watson, 1, " 22 J. M. Landers, 1, " 23 F. J. Hines, 1, " 24 W. S. McKinzie, 14, "

Malice. No remedy more and expels worms from than Shriver's India. Very without doubt, the best article.

G. J. Briant gives special attention to C. O. D. orders. When you want a jug of any kind of whiskey send to him at Rome, Ga. apr28-6m

Messrs. Stevenson & Grant, Real Estate Agents, have a house and lot and store house on Depot street, well located, for sale at a bargain. The house is roomy. Good water and all necessary outbuildings are on the place. The whole lot comprises a few acres of land. Further information given on application. may12-11.

G. J. Briant sells Cincinnati Beer by the keg or bottle. When you want any send your orders to him at Rome, Ga.

G. J. Briant, Rome, Ga., wants you boys in the dry counties to send your jugs to him and he will wet them for you. apr28-6m.

G. C. Ellis, W. W. Whiteside, Jacksonville, Ala. Oxford, Ala.

ELLIS & WHITESIDE, Attorneys at Law

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY. Will practice in all the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining counties. nov11-1y

W. J. FRANK, R. B. KELLY.

PEARCE & KELLY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, OXFORD, CALHOUN CO., ALA.

Will practice in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Calhoun, Talladega, Cleburne and Clay Counties, and in the Supreme Court. References.—Isbell & Co., Bankers, Talladega, Ala.; Draper, Son & Co., Bankers, Oxford, Ala.; Capt. P. D. Ross, Clerk Circuit Court, Hon. A. Woods, Judge of Probate, Jacksonville, Alabama. oct4-1.

WM. J. BROCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE AT Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.

Will attend to cases both in the Chancery and Circuit Courts of this Judicial Circuit and Chancery Division, and Supreme Court of the State. Collections promptly attended to. JON. A. WALKER, W. W. WOODWARD.

WALKER & WOODWARD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the courts of the Circuit, and the Supreme Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims.

FRANK W. BOWDON, ROBT. L. ARNOLD.

BOWDON & ARNOLD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Solicitors in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Circuit, U. S. Dist. Court and Supreme Court of the State. April 24, 1890

S. D. G. BROTHERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. Collections promptly made. Office at former office of Col. Jas. Crook—aug2-1y.

JAMES HUTCHINSON, Barber & Hair-dresser, Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

If you desire to have a pleasant and clean shave, or have your hair trimmed in neat and fashionable style, give him a call. Jacksonville, Sep. 20, 1878

THE GREAT Through Trunk Line

Without Change and with Speed Unrivaled

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE From New Orleans, Mobile and Montgomery, to

NORTH, EAST & WEST

Without change to

THROUGH COACHES

From Chattanooga and Nashville to St. Louis, connecting direct for Cities in the Northwest.

EMIGRANTS Seeking homes on the

any 20-1y

CONFE. At Meffidan with and Vicksburg & Meri New Orleans, Vicksburg. At York with Ala. At Jackson with Tenn. At Selma with Western bama.) Cincinnati, Selma and New Orleans and Selma. At Atlanta with L. & N. I. gomery and points South. At Annapolis with Georgia P. At Rome with Georgia D. India, Macon, Augusta and Geo. Dalton, Chattanooga and points West, Cleveland, Knoxville, Va. Virginia and Eastern cities.

Prior Receiving Chas. All Night Trains

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt. Sch. RAY KNEIB, A. P. A. Sch. A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville n27-55-ly.

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Drowsy, costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blades, fullness after eating, with a distention to exaction of Body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of depression, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with awful dreams, highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases. One dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They are a natural cathartic, and cause the body to take on flesh, thus the system is freed from impurities to Marriages, etc. Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR on Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of the Dye. It is a natural color, and is permanent. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

MANHOOD

How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of DR. CUTLER'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Emissions, Impotency, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Disorders of Marriage, etc., also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address THE CUTLER-WEILL MEDICAL CO. 41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 450. July 15-21y

J. F. KLAPP, Painter, Jacksonville, Ala.

House painting, Kalsomining and Paper hanging done in the neatest and latest style. Also, Carriage and Sign painting. Terms moderate. Will go to any place in this county to make estimates or do work. mar31-3m

NEW GOODS

CROW BROS.

COME AND EXAMINE THEM.

Our Calicoes are beautiful and of the latest styles. Our Worsteds Goods fine, from 14 to 45 cents per yard. We can suit you both in quality and price. We have on hand and still receiving the largest and best selected lot of Shaws we have ever kept, and we propose to sell all our goods to suit the times. We also keep a large stock of

GROCERIES

on hand, that we sell at the very lowest figures. Our

SUGARS AND COFFEES

can't be beat in the market. Our Teas are splendid. A large lot of Crackery, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Soaps, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Ladies and Gents Straw Hats, &c., &c. mar31

W. C. LAND, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELER.

Also, agent for Meffidan C. T. Table cutlery and silver and plated ware. Also agent for Edwin Water, Co. and other American make

ded10-1y

BUSINESS L ATLANT A Model Business School. ACTUAL BUSINESS STUDENTS ON CHANGE.

A Practical School for the Times

No Theory. No copying from books. The best course of instruction ever adopted for the practical education of young men, boys, and men of middle age.

The course of studies comprises every variety of Business and Finance, from Retail to Banking operations. Book-keeping in all its various methods, Business forms, terms and usages. Business writing, correspondence, business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Lectures, Partnership, Settlements, etc., etc.

No vacations. Students can enter at any time. Circulars containing full particulars mailed free to any address. unel8-1y

D. F. MOORE, Pres.

SALE STABLE

The Undersigned having bought the Hammond Livery Stable of Mr. Wilson, have entered upon their business and will be glad to serve the public.

We expect to keep Vehicles, Horses and Mules for sale, and are prepared to guarantee bargains in this line.

Our terms will be very reasonable and strictly cash.

Horses boarded at low rates. Give us your patronage and we will give you satisfaction. Respectfully

MARTIN & WILKERSON. Jan 15-1y

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS

THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME

STRONG SIMPLE SWIFT

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR

HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

CHICAGO, ILL. AND ATLANTA, GA.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL

WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Do not be deceived, but come to the "only Hotel," where you will find the best of cooks and servants, the best fare our country and money can afford. Rooms newly fitted up and renovated. We will guarantee satisfaction. Our house will be first class in every respect. Sample room free. Give us a trial. ROBT. ADAMS, Proprietor. ded10-1y

NOTICE

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company is hereby called, to meet at the court house in Jacksonville, Ala., on Saturday, the 2nd day of June, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers of the Company, for the transaction of any other business that may be presented. May 19, 1893. O. B. DOUTHETT, Pres. I. L. SWAN, Sec'y. may19-2y

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Lawson Carpenter deceased, having been granted, the undersigned by the Honorable A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 14th day of May, 1893, is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate, will be presented the same within the law, or they will be barred. WILEY CARPENTER, J. M. CARPENTER, Administrator. may19-2y

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. This elegant dressing is prepared by these who have used it, many similar articles, on account of its superior cleanliness and purity. It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair and always

Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair

Parker's Hair Balm is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to remove dandruff and itching. H. COOK & CO., N. Y. 50c and \$1.00 at dealers in drugs and medicine.

PARKER'S GINGERTONIC

A Superb Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGERTONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man, exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but try PARKER'S GINGERTONIC. It will cure you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are waiting away from you, do not let any disease or weakness and require more GINGERTONIC at once. It will revive you up from the first. It has saved many. CAUTION

STATE OF ALA. Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, May 24th, 1893.

This day came J. T. Loyd, Administrator of the estate of Wm. Clough, dec'd, has this day filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said estate.

It is ordered by the court that the 2nd day of June, 1893, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and to make said final settlement, and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me at my office in the court house of said county, on said 2nd day of June, 1893, and contest said settlement if they think proper. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. may12-2y

NOTICE

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company is hereby called, to meet at the court house in Jacksonville, Ala., on Saturday, the 2nd day of June, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers of the Company, for the transaction of any other business that may be presented. May 19, 1893. O. B. DOUTHETT, Pres. I. L. SWAN, Sec'y. may19-2y

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Lawson Carpenter deceased, having been granted, the undersigned by the Honorable A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 14th day of May, 1893, is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate, will be presented the same within the law, or they will be barred. WILEY CARPENTER, J. M. CARPENTER, Administrator. may19-2y



Health of Blood and Health of Skin.

---

**DR. RADWAY'S**  
**Sarsaparillian Resolvent,**  
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong and clear skin. If you would have your skin and bones sound without caries, and your complexion fair, use

**Radway's Sarsaparillian**

**Resolvent.**

A remedy composed of the most powerful and ordinary medical properties, essential to purify, cleanse, repair and invigorate the broken-down system, and to remove all the poisons of **SARF and FRAMA** which are the cause of all diseases.

No matter by what name the complaint may be designated, whether it be scrofula, leprosy, syphilis, ulcers, sores, tumors, boils, erysipelas, skin diseases, itching, humors, eruptions, rheumatism, dropsy, indigestion, hemorrhages, chronic or constitutional, the virus is in the blood and the system is so diseased that the removal of these organs and wasted tissues of the body is imperative to the recovery of the patient. The blood must be unclouded, the process of repair must be unimpeded.

**The Sarsaparillian Raso**

Not only is a compensating remedy, but secures the harmonious action of each of the organs, it establishes the regularity of the functions of the harmony and supplies the blood vessels with a pure and healthy current of life. **THE SARSAPARILLIAN** is the only medicine that Sarsaparillian becomes clear of the poisons of the blood, blot spots and eruptions are removed; sores about the neck and skin are relieved from scrofula, cuprures and eruptions of the lungs, throat and glands, that have accumulated and spread, either from the blood or from the lymphatic system of corrosive sublimates, or from the use of corrosive sublimates, may be cured if the Sarsaparillian is continued a sufficient time.

One bottle contains more of the active principle than is required for any other Preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, three times a day or six times as much.

**One Dollar a Bottle.**

**R. R. R.**  
**Radway's Ready Relief.**  
**The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.**

In from one to twenty minutes never fails to relieve Pain with one thorough application: to soothe how violent, or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Influenza, Crippled, Nervous, Neuritic, prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

**INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,  
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,**

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,  
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, THE LUNGS,  
SOFT THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,  
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,  
HYSTERIC, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,  
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,  
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,  
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,  
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,  
CHILDILANS AND FROST BITES,  
BRUISES, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA,  
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,  
COUGHS, COLIC, SPRAINS,  
PAINS IN THE CHEST, BACK  
OR LIMBS are instantly relieved.

**MALARIA**  
IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.  
FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is  
no remedial agent in the world that will cure  
Fever and Ague and Malaria, Biliousness,  
Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (caused  
by BADLY KEPT) so quickly as KIDWAT'S  
READY RELIEF.

It will stop a few moments, when taken internally  
according to directions. It cures Malaria, Spasms,  
Stomachic, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia,  
Palpitation of the Heart, Cold Chills, Hysterics,  
Pains in the Bowels, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic,  
Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.  
Travellers should always carry a bottle of KIDWAT'S  
READY RELIEF. It will keep you cool and free from  
trouble in water will prevent sickness and pains from  
chills and fever. It is better than French Brandy  
or Bitters as a stimulant.

**Malaria and Lumbago** cured should always

**RADWAY'S**  
**Regulating Pills**

Perfect, Purgative, Soothing, Aperients, Act without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Operation.

**A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.**

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

**Radway's Pills** for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Complaints, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Colic, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

**For** Observe the following symptoms arising from Diseases of the Digestive System: Constipation, Inward Flatus, Galliness of Blood in the Face, Headache, Stiffness of the Neck, Stomachic Stagnation, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Bloating, Flatulency, Piles, or Welch in the Stomach.

mach, Sore Eruptions, Sinking of Fullest of the Heart, Climbing of the Venous system in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Drops of Webs before the Sight, Fever and full pulse at Head, Dimness of Perception, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Chest, Swelling of the Limbs, and sudden Fluxions of Heat, turning into the Plethoric.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

**SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.**

**Price, 25 Cents Per Box.**

**READ "FALSE AND TRUE."**

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 30 Warren, Cor. Church St., New York.

For information how thousands will be sent to you.

**To the Public.**

Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

**PILLS STOPPED HERE**

*Marquett catches*

Insane Persons Made  
RATIONAL BY GREAT  
NERVE-RESTORER

for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES.

Dr. J. C. Marquett, 100 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.  
Is the only person in the world who can cure the  
INSANE, by taking his direction. He is a free  
consulting physician, and will give his advice free to  
all patients, they paying express charges. He is  
affiliated to the MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.  
See DRUGGISTS' LISTING for ADDRESS OF  
Sole Distributors. Beware of Imitations and FRAUDS.

[illegible]

Curtis, D. W. Moody & Co., Inc.



"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLVI.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 2411.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY  
**J. F. & L. W. GRANT.**

Terms of Subscription:

For one year in advance.....\$2 00  
If not paid in advance.....\$2 00

Terms of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines or less, first 10 days.....\$1 00  
Each subsequent insertion.....\$1 00  
One square of 10 lines or less, first 10 days.....\$1 00  
Each subsequent insertion.....\$1 00

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Advertisements of Candidates.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

### THE SONG OF THE SWING.

Climb into my lap, little girl, little girl,  
Since you wishfully gaze at me,  
Climb into my lap of gray old pine,  
A hold of my hempen hand.

A wonderful trip, little girl, little girl,  
We will take in a wonderful way,  
From the wonderful earth toward the won-  
derful sky.

On this wonderful summer's day,  
Softly, and slowly, at first, we'll stir,  
As the sky, wild crows pass,  
Scarcely bending the tops of the clover bloss-  
oms,  
Or moving the feathery grass.

Then up—up—up—where the blossom-clouds  
Peep quick! Can you see the deep blue eggs  
She likes "neath her soft, white frills?"

Now you can tell why the bobolink  
When from meadow-grass he springs,  
Carols with joy as he feels the air  
Pass under his outspread wings!

Alh, down—down—down—with a sinking  
swoon  
Look up—at the arched apple-bough!

Out—at the distant hill!  
It may be, the front with the soft foam sigh  
Drops down to the depths of the pool,  
Leaving the sun-bright ripples above.

For the shadows safe and cool,  
A bird or a fish or a butterfly,  
Or a bee in a bed of thyme—  
You shall know all their joys, little girl,  
If into my lap you'll climb!

UNA.

For the first time in my life—nearly  
seventeen years and a quarter—I was  
all alone in the wide, wide world, to  
be precise, in that bit of it which lies be-  
tween the Fuddington station and Bath.  
I had all but missed the train, so that  
my uncle had only time to hurry me  
into a first-class carriage, wherein a so-  
litary lady was already seated, and to  
give me a solemn injunction to get  
Aunt Margery to telegraph when I  
"turned up all right," before the train  
dashed away.

"All right!" Of course I shall be all  
right! I should think, at seventeen and  
nearly a quarter, I might be trusted to  
take care of myself during a three  
hours' journey; the more so as my uncle  
had "put me in at one end," and my  
aunt would "take me out at the other."

As soon as I had arranged myself  
and my belongings comfortably in my  
corner, I took a survey of my fellow-  
passenger, a grim, iron-gray old woman  
in an expiring bonnet, who was look-  
ing, not daggers—that is much too  
pointed and brilliant a simile—but rusty  
nails of the jaggedest description, at my  
poor little hat; such an attractive one  
as it was, too! The most piquant  
little wagging hangman's brooding  
over it with outstretched wings. For  
my part, I think, when one has a pretty  
face, it is wicked to spoil it by a dowdy  
hat. I should have attracted much  
more attention if I had worn an ex-  
aggerated distinguisher like my fellow-  
traveler's, with an aggravating bow at  
the top, besides, Tom would not have  
liked it.

I was rapidly losing my temper—it  
was too provoking. Here was some-  
body evidently just as ready to find  
fault and take care of me as anybody at  
home. My only comfort was a hope  
that she might get out at the next sta-  
tion, or at all events, at some place  
near Bath. Alh, now little I knew  
what was coming, or I should have felt  
glad to have had her glaring twice as  
grimly from the opposite seat!

"Traveling alone?"  
"Yes."

What a very unnecessary question I  
thought.

"You are too young and too pretty to  
be permitted to do so."

I meekly answered that my youth  
and prettiness were "faults" over which  
I had no control, and hinted at the pos-  
sibility that time might be expected to  
cure both, if only I lived long enough.

She smiled—yes, really; not a bad  
smile, either.

"While waiting for that, you should  
have somebody to take care of you."

"Take care of me!" I exclaimed,  
with a little shudder of disgust. "I am  
quite able to take care of myself—in-  
deed, I am tired of being taken care  
of. I am almost worn out. Besides, I  
have been at two garden parties, and  
(with dignity)

"My dear, the school room would be  
the best place for you for the next half-  
dozen years. I must leave you at the  
next station, but I will tell the guard  
to look after you. You will learn to  
time how good a thing it is to be cared  
for. You without her! How would never  
get safely through the world."

The train stopped; I helped her to  
gather all her bags and rugs.

"Good-bye, my dear; your little face  
has made the day look brighter to an  
old woman; so you have made me, and  
keep it unchanged as long as you can,"  
and she actually patted my cheek with  
a kind old hand as she passed out.

I watched her take her place in a  
little basket carriage that was waiting  
for her—watched the old bald-headed  
man servant stand, hat in hand, evi-  
dently giving her all the story of life at  
home in her absence—and felt sorry, as  
I returned her good-bye nod, when the  
engine moved out of sight down a  
sandy country road. I followed her in  
fancy to a drowsy country house, where  
I felt sure that she lived cosily with  
old servants, quaint furniture and old  
pets, cats and birds. How little I then  
thought that one day I should die!

But thought that one day I should die!  
I forgot; we must not anticipate, as I  
remembered, that must come in  
its own place, and had not even seen  
Tom then.

The train had stopped at a quiet little  
station, and was just beginning to move  
on past the roses, hollyhocks, when the  
door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man

door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man

door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man

door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man

door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man

door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man

door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man

door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man

door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man  
door suddenly swung open, and a man

### MEERCHAUM AND AMBER.

"The world buys its meerschaum at  
Vienna. The crude material is a sort  
of clay, of delicate texture and very  
white, which is formed by the sedi-  
ment of sea foam. It is fished from  
the water close to shore, and is gener-  
ally found in lumps varying in quanti-  
ties from the size of an egg to that of a half  
bushel measure. Small pieces are some-  
times found ashore, where they have  
been washed by the waves. It is caught  
and raised by a sort of dredge, and is  
soft, pliable and pulpy. It goes out  
to the dressing shops, where the imper-  
fections are clipped off, and after drying  
the piece is polished smooth. It is then  
packed in boxes, about as large again  
as a peach, and placed upon the  
market. Each case contains 100 pounds  
and is worth from \$100 to \$200, accord-  
ing to the size of the pieces, the largest  
ones commanding the premium, because  
they are generally of the better quality  
and make less waste in the manufacture.  
We endeavor not to disturb the original  
figure any more than is necessary, so  
that the larger a piece is, the less prob-  
ing there is to be done, because  
several pipes can be taken from one  
block."

"Then you do not crush and mold the  
material?"

"Oh, no, sir. That would destroy  
the texture by losing the natural pores,  
the very thing that is undesirable. It  
is that that distinguishes pure meers-  
chaum from the imitations. The  
material, as it comes from Vienna, is  
sent to the manufactory and placed in  
cold water. In the course of a few  
hours it becomes soft, resuming its  
primitive condition, and is about as  
pliable as soap. The cutters then take  
it, dissect the blocks, and with their  
thin-bladed knives, cut out the pipes,  
and if the design is fancy, carve the  
imitations. The green pipe is then  
placed in an oven where currents of  
warm air flow freely, and it is thor-  
oughly dried. Before it is taken out  
the hard condition in which we receive  
it. The cutting is very difficult work,  
and no Americans have ever been able  
to become adepts at it. All our cutters  
come from the old country. They earn  
about \$35 a week, and are always able  
to command situations, because the  
opportunities for learning the trade are  
so limited that the supply cannot be-  
come greater than the demand."

"After the green pipe is hardened it  
goes to the dressers, who remove the  
false mouth-piece used to keep the  
pipe from shrinking while in the oven,  
and smooth the surface with a sort of  
sandpaper known to the trade as schach-  
cellian. The polishers, who are gener-  
ally girls, take the pipes, cover them  
with melted beeswax, and rub them  
with soft flannel until the surface shines.  
The stems are then placed in position,  
each being made for a particular pipe.  
The case-makers take the measure, and  
make the cases in which the pipes are  
presented to the public. It generally  
requires about a week to make a pipe,  
because the processes of softening and  
hardening are dangerous if they are  
hastily conducted."

"How are imitation meerschaum pipes  
made?"

"The shavings of the good pipes are  
mixed with plaster of paris and other  
substances, making a pliable com-  
pound that is taken through the same  
process as the genuine material. You  
can distinguish the genuine from the  
imitation by its texture and color, the  
latter having a yellowish and a more  
solid appearance. It cannot be  
colored as prettily as the genuine be-  
cause the process of pulping which it  
passes through in mixing closes the  
natural pores and kills the substance."

"You also manufacture the amber  
stem?"

"Yes, sir; and that is an art in which  
even more skill is required than in mak-  
ing meerschaum ware. Amber is a  
product of the Prussian coast, and is  
procured from the same source, and by  
the same methods as the meerschaum,  
although in much less quantities. It is  
carved by the same means, and gradu-  
ally polished, the finishing being done by  
sing the dressed ware into a liquor mix-  
ture of alcohol and beeswax, and rub-  
bing with soft flannel until it glistens."

"And it is very expensive?"

"Much more costly than any goods  
we handle. This piece, which is about  
the size of a yardstick, and is gradu-  
ally carved, as you see, is worth about  
\$200. It was made for display, and  
would be too heavy for convenient  
usage."

"What part of the process in amber  
requires the superior skill?"

"The bending. Until a short time  
ago, it was necessary in getting a curv-  
ed piece of amber to cut it out of the  
block, but there are a few men who can  
bend it. They hold the straight piece  
over a heated jet until it begins to soft-  
en. They cannot let it out of their  
fingers, and the heat is such that it  
is impossible to retain it in one  
position, and they must bend it  
while crumbling, and have to do it  
very quickly. They have no opportu-  
nity to measure or survey, even by their  
eyesight, the curves, so that they must  
be so skillful that they can tell by the  
weight of the goods at the various an-  
gles when the bends are completed."

A correspondent of the Scientific  
American at York, Pennsylvania, "sug-  
gests the use of petroleum for re-  
flecting hostile fleets from harbors like  
those of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and  
New York. A hundred thousand bar-  
rels of oil poured upon an out-flowing  
tide would cover a large area of water,  
and when set on fire would sweep a  
fleet with a torrent of destruction that  
nothing could resist." Another plan  
virtually a modification of the first ship.  
He proposes to link together long lines  
of rafts of oil barrels, and send them  
against the fleet by small, swift, steam  
launches that could be steered by elec-  
tricity from the shore. The barrels  
could be exploded and the oil fired  
by the same agency at the proper mo-  
ment."

It is stated that the grass ordinarily  
growing on low, marshy ground near  
salt water furnishes an excellent ma-  
terial for paper, and contains nearly as  
much fiber as a ton of straw.

### OUR GARDEN CAPITAL.

The report of the Park Commission  
shows that there are nearly one hundred  
and twenty miles of trees in the city of  
Washington, of which about one-half  
are maples. The remainder includes  
poplars, box elders, elms, lindens, but-  
ternuts, willows and firs. Of maples  
of every variety there are 21,150; box  
elders, 4,945; elms, 4,570; lindens, 5-  
675; butternuts, 3,475; American ash  
1,381; catalpa, 829; horse chestnut,  
117; miscellaneous varieties, about 2-  
000. Now these include only the  
work of the Park Commission and  
represent the fruits of about ten years'  
labor. The young trees thrive well and  
give promise of making the city more  
and more attractive as yearly they in-  
crease in size. The stately figure of  
the public parks, also numbered by  
thousands, are included in the grand  
array of nature's ornaments under the  
charge of the Park Commission. To  
the Superintendent of Public Buildings  
and Grounds, Colonel Rockwell, who is  
an officer of the army, is assigned the  
care of the government grounds. The  
Propagating Garden, the nursery of  
all the parks and gardens, is also under  
his charge, and is one of the three  
special points of interest to the student  
of botany. The garden is on the banks  
of the Potomac, beneath the shadow of  
the Washington Monument and near  
the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.  
Long rows of buildings with their glass  
roofs are seen as the visitor approaches  
the place across the monument lot.  
Here to-day, ready for planting, are  
125,000 bed plants, including every var-  
iety that will endure in this climate. A  
man here the entire lot will be trans-  
ferred to the parks, circles, squares and  
reservations. Coleus, with their varie-  
gated leaves in endless variety; gon-  
iums unnumbered, vincas, dusty miller,  
dragon plants, lantanas, fuchsias by the  
thousand, are awaiting the time when,  
from the hotbeds of sand, they will  
grow and bloom in open air. It has  
been found by experience that the 10th  
of May is as early as the climate will  
permit outdoor planting. The force of  
gardeners and laborers employed by the  
government is now preparing the soil  
for the reception of the new plants. It  
will perhaps be regarded as strange  
that so large an area can be so easily  
and so cheaply prepared for the recep-  
tion of the new plants. The plants are  
always great to those who are too poor  
to purchase them, and yet who have  
ground to beautify.

The coleus ready for planting are  
kept in tiny pots, and as ranged in the  
hotbeds present to the eye the velvety  
appearance of the finest carpets.  
They form the bulk of the park com-  
mission. Take, for example, Thomas  
Circle, where the statue of General  
Thomas stands. It is as open as a  
town lot, and yet for the next seven  
months great beds of coleus, geraniums  
steins—a new plant to this climate—  
will flourish as though the ground were  
enclosed and the place private property.  
But the Propagating Garden not only  
furnishes the plants, but the gigantic  
pinks, pinks and other trees of these  
species. In fact the law of Congress  
forbids anything being grown at the  
garden that cannot be used in adorn-  
ing the public grounds. So these, too,  
will in a few weeks be removed to Lo-  
cayette and Franklin squares, to make  
those enclosures more beautiful. Those  
who remember the little forest of palms  
and the great sage plants which grace  
the parlor of the President on recep-  
tion nights, the walls of green which  
skirt the White House, will hardly be-  
lieve that they are the same plants distrib-  
uted throughout the city during the sum-  
mer time. The conservatory at the  
White House is never stripped of its  
beauty to garnish the East Room, or  
the Green, Red and Blue parlors. It is  
the democratic park ornaments, care-  
fully housed in winter, which are  
brought into requisition on all state  
occasions.

Not only plants and palms, but the  
seedlings with which the parks are re-  
equited are grown at the Propagating  
Garden. The trees on government  
ground are mostly matured. Occasion-  
ally, however, long elegant specimens  
are carried, as you see, is worth about  
\$200. It was made for display, and  
would be too heavy for convenient  
usage."

"What part of the process in amber  
requires the superior skill?"

"The bending. Until a short time  
ago, it was necessary in getting a curv-  
ed piece of amber to cut it out of the  
block, but there are a few men who can  
bend it. They hold the straight piece  
over a heated jet until it begins to soft-  
en. They cannot let it out of their  
fingers, and the heat is such that it  
is impossible to retain it in one  
position, and they must bend it  
while crumbling, and have to do it  
very quickly. They have no opportu-  
nity to measure or survey, even by their  
eyesight, the curves, so that they must  
be so skillful that they can tell by the  
weight of the goods at the various an-  
gles when the bends are completed."

A correspondent of the Scientific  
American at York, Pennsylvania, "sug-  
gests the use of petroleum for re-  
flecting hostile fleets from harbors like  
those of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and  
New York. A hundred thousand bar-  
rels of oil poured upon an out-flowing  
tide would cover a large area of water,  
and when set on fire would sweep a  
fleet with a torrent of destruction that  
nothing could resist." Another plan  
virtually a modification of the first ship.  
He proposes to link together long lines  
of rafts of oil barrels, and send them  
against the fleet by small, swift, steam  
launches that could be steered by elec-  
tricity from the shore. The barrels  
could be exploded and the oil fired  
by the same agency at the proper mo-  
ment."

It is stated that the grass ordinarily  
growing on low, marshy ground near  
salt water furnishes an excellent ma-  
terial for paper, and contains nearly as  
much fiber as a ton of straw.

The coleus ready for planting are  
kept in tiny pots, and as ranged in the  
hotbeds present to the eye the velvety  
appearance of the finest carpets.  
They form the bulk of the park com-  
mission. Take, for example, Thomas  
Circle, where the statue of General  
Thomas stands. It is as open as a  
town lot, and yet for the next seven  
months great beds of coleus, geraniums  
steins—a new plant to this climate—  
will flourish as though the ground were  
enclosed and the place private property.  
But the Propagating Garden not only  
furnishes the plants, but the gigantic  
pinks, pinks and other trees of these  
species. In fact the law of Congress  
forbids anything being grown at the  
garden that cannot be used in adorn-  
ing the public grounds. So these, too,  
will in a few weeks be removed to Lo-  
cayette and Franklin squares, to make  
those enclosures more beautiful. Those  
who remember the little forest of palms  
and the great sage plants which grace  
the parlor of the President on recep-  
tion nights, the walls of green which  
skirt the White House, will hardly be-  
lieve that they are the same plants distrib-  
uted throughout the city during the sum-  
mer time. The conservatory at the  
White House is never stripped of its  
beauty to garnish the East Room, or  
the Green, Red and Blue parlors. It is  
the democratic park ornaments, care-  
fully housed in winter, which are  
brought into requisition on all state  
occasions.

Not only plants and palms, but the  
seedlings with which the parks are re-  
equited are grown at the Propagating  
Garden. The trees on government  
ground are mostly matured. Occasion-  
ally, however, long elegant specimens  
are carried, as you see, is worth about  
\$200. It was made for display, and  
would be too heavy for convenient  
usage."

"What part of the process in amber  
requires the superior skill?"

"The bending. Until a short time  
ago, it was necessary in getting a curv-  
ed piece of amber to cut it out of the  
block, but there are a few men who can  
bend it. They hold the straight piece  
over a heated jet until it begins to soft-  
en. They cannot let it out of their  
fingers, and the heat is such that it  
is impossible to retain it in one  
position, and they must bend it  
while crumbling, and have to do it  
very quickly. They have no opportu-  
nity to measure or survey, even by their  
eyesight, the curves, so that they must  
be so skillful that they can tell by the  
weight of the goods at the various an-  
gles when the bends are completed."

A correspondent of the Scientific  
American at York, Pennsylvania, "sug-  
gests the use of petroleum for re-  
flecting hostile fleets from harbors like  
those of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and  
New York. A hundred thousand bar-  
rels of oil poured upon an out-flowing  
tide would cover a large area of water,  
and when set on fire would sweep a  
fleet with a torrent of destruction that  
nothing could resist." Another plan  
virtually a modification of the first ship.  
He proposes to link together long lines  
of rafts of oil barrels, and send them  
against the fleet by small, swift, steam  
launches that could be steered by elec-  
tricity from the shore. The barrels  
could be exploded and the oil fired  
by the same agency at the proper mo-  
ment."

It is stated that the grass ordinarily  
growing on low, marshy ground near  
salt water furnishes an excellent ma-  
terial for paper, and contains nearly as  
much fiber as a ton of straw.

The coleus ready for planting are  
kept in tiny pots, and as ranged in the  
hotbeds present to the eye the velvety  
appearance of the finest carpets.  
They form the bulk of the park com-  
mission. Take, for example, Thomas  
Circle, where the statue of General  
Thomas stands. It is as open as a  
town lot, and yet for the next seven  
months great beds of coleus, geraniums  
steins—a new plant to this climate—  
will flourish as though the ground were  
enclosed and the place private property.  
But the Propagating Garden not only  
f



With Whom Does he Twin?

A few Democratic papers in Alabama have spoken in terms of emphatic protest against the candidacy of Mr. Randall for the Speakership. Every one of them concedes his eminent fitness for the place, his wonderful ability as a presiding officer and party leader, and are unwilling to yield even to his warmest friends in their admiration for the purity of his private and official life. But they claim that their opposition is based solely on principle. They charge him with being a high protective tariff man—class him with Fig Iron Kelley and other pronounced Republican protectionists.

We end in the debates of the last Congress that Mr. Randall declared: "I do not favor a tariff enacted upon the ground of protection simply for the sake of protection, because I doubt the existence of any constitutional warrant for any such construction, or the grant of any such power. It would manifestly be in the nature of class legislation; favoring one class at the expense of any other, I have always been opposed."

Is this the language of "a high protective tariff man"? Is it undemocratic, or at war with the tenets of the party as pronounced in National Convention?

If we understand the distinctive difference between the Democratic and Republican parties on the question of tariff, it is this: The Republican party is in favor of a high protective tariff—a tariff for the sake of protection; while the Democratic party is in favor of a tariff for revenue, which necessarily brings with it incidental protection to American industries. The main thing with the Republicans is protection for protection's sake which builds up monopolies, without regard to a revenue to supply the wants of the government. The main thing with the Democrats is to raise a revenue for the support of the government, economically administered, conceding cheerfully whatever of incidental protection naturally comes of this system of taxation.

We think this is the position of the National Democracy. It is the position of Beck, Carlisle, Bayard, McDonald, Morrison, Brown, Tucker, and every other recognized representative man of the party North or South. It is the position of Mr. Randall. It is in such company as just mentioned that Mr. Randall stands, and not with such high protectionists as Mr. Kelley. He draws his inspiration, on the matters of tariff, from such time-honored Democrats as Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Polk, and not from companionship with protective Republicans.

Are we right in supposing that our friends who are warring against Mr. Randall, are doing the work of those who would subvert personal and private ends, un mindful of the higher demands of the party and the whole country?

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., June 24.—Robert Lee, late postmaster at Driskell, Ala. who is in jail awaiting trial upon charges of forgery and embezzlement, has expressed to the authorities his determination to plead guilty and throw himself on the mercy of the court. Lee is a young man less than twenty-five years of age, was married but little more than a year ago to an accomplished young lady of Collinsville, Ala. He does not seem to be in the least degree of the offense for which he is held.

Postoffice Inspector Fry to-day brought in another prisoner from De Kalb county charged with violating the postal laws. Crimes in this department of the Government seem to be in fashion just now.

Augusta, Ga., June 27.—To-day several little girls living near Summerville mills found a small toy pistol and commenced playing with it. One of the children, Minnie Ship, was handling the weapon, when it was discharged. The ball first struck Minnie's little sister on the cheek, inflicting a flesh wound, and then struck another little girl named Minnie Steen in the stomach, producing a wound from which she died within an hour.

BIRMINGHAM, June 27.—Small-pox has made its appearance in the camps of the Georgia Pacific R. R. fourteen miles from the city. At Perkins' camp, where a large force is at work on the road, there are nine cases, and one at Red Gap, five miles from town. There was one death yesterday at Perkins' camp.

There are no cases in Birmingham except one imported case at the pesthouse.

The Cabinet to-day discussed the alleged shipment by England of Irish paupers to this country. The Secretary of the Treasury, after the meeting, telegraphed the Collector of Customs at New York to co-operate with local authority to prevent the landing of those known to be paupers in the morning of the law. In case any have landed, the Collector is instructed to take all practicable measures to have reshipped to port whence they came.

CHICAGO, June 26.—A cold wave struck this city about midnight Monday, and lasted until dark last evening. The temperature about 50 degrees above zero. Fires were built and winter garments and overcoats in demand. Spectators were overheard to bemoan at the races, but had to keep moving about to prevent being chilled through.

If we give our own affairs the attention they require, we shall not have time to superintend our neighbor's. Yet, there can be found in almost every community a class who think they are quite able to do both—Ex.

Great men are those who see that spiritual is stronger than material force; that thoughts rule the world.

A MAN AND A TOWN.

THE STORY OF THE NOBLES IN ANNISTON.

The Pullman Enterprise Eclipsed by an Anniston Enterprise. Engineered by George Business Men of English Blood—A Story of Pluck, Discretion and Perseverance.

Special Cor. Atlanta Constitution.

Continued from last week.

A TALK WITH SAMUEL NOBLE, JR. I had a long talk with Sam Noble, as we sat in his piazza and overlooked the town that he and his partners built. Yet a young man—full of energy, and enthusiastic over his work—with the fullest confidence of his associates and all the capital he asks for at his back—it is easy to see that he has given his life to making a model city. He talks more modestly, but modestly. He said, and the melancholy view from where we sat must have given impulse to his words:

"The first thing that I should credit in looking over my work since we were in Rome together, is the sincere and hearty confidence of my partner, Mr. Alfred Tyler, his sagacity, energy, and invaluable influence and advice. There has never been a question between us. We have worked in perfect harmony, and I realize, perhaps, better than any man living what it means to have a partner who is at once a friend, counsellor and coadjutor."

"In the next place, our situation is incomparable. We are 1,000 feet above the level of the gulf, on high table lands. We have delicious breezes the summer through and a mountain range to shelter us from the northerly winds in winter. A healthier spot or more delightful climate cannot be found on this globe. The scenery is fine, and so varied as to always please. From our mountain and hillside springs pure spring water in abundance. We have here all that is desirable in making a city. Our mountains teem with the best of brown game, and are covered with exhaustless forests. Our valleys are beautiful and fertile. Railroads give us quick connection with the outside world. Our location, in essential and incidental advantages, is simply incomparable."

"You have had a comparatively easy work?"

"I have had it all. What we have done has been by sleepless energy and constant attention. We have worked night and day for ten years. While we have spent liberally we have spent with exact economy. Every furnace in the south except two or three suspended between the years of '72 and '73. We kept running without interruption and paid our men good wages. Instead of dissipating our earnings in dividends, we have concentrated them here. Three months after we had earned a thousand dollars it was at hand earning another thousand. It has required the closest care to see that these reinvestments were judiciously made, and that every dollar was made to do its best."

"You have determined to open Anniston to the public at last?"

"Yes. There is no reason now why we should keep it off longer. The ground work of the city is laid and no more can be done now, it cannot be seriously changed from its settled plan. We have added to our domain, until we own in one solid block, 65 square miles—a pretty big estate, you will admit. This embraces fine mineral and farming lands, unsurpassed sites for homes, and for snug suburban residences of from 10 to 50 acres. We can occupy all the ground, and develop all its resources, if we were to work twenty times as fast as we are now working. We propose, therefore, to throw it open to such citizens as we desire to sell to and shall be glad to talk with men of energy and intelligence and moderate capital who want to build a city. We cannot be denied, is the model town of the South."

"You do not desire to control the business of the town?"

"By no means. We have never desired to do so further than was necessary. With our furnaces, factories, shops, the new works we are now building, and the other enterprises that are to follow, and the selling and setting up of our large territory, we have our hands full, without controlling the general business of the town. Our policy has always been, and will be, to insist upon everything being first-class, and we will assist, if necessary, to make it so. For example, when we started the first hotel, we felt it was necessary to have the best butchery for our people. We knew it not to do rely on the casual supply. We therefore sent to Philadelphia and employed a butcher who was educated in his business. We brought him a fine, enclosed 200 acres of land for a pasture, fenced with wire, and told him to furnish us the best of meat at the price we were paying for meat. He did so, furnishing us fine beef, mutton, sausage, head-cheese, etc., as can be bought in Fulton market. For years we sold meat at a loss, but the consumption increased until the business paid a profit. Then we turned it over to the butcher, leaving him the mortgage at a nominal figure, and taking his bond to keep up the standard of meats. He soon had more than he could do, and another butcher set up in competition, and both are doing finely. We did the same way with our bakery, and our supply of bread is equal to the best. And so with our farm. For six years we ran it at a current loss of \$6,000 a year. But all the time we were getting it in first-class condition, and beautifying our valley. That little town of twenty-three houses, barns, etc., under the hill over there is our farm settlement, and our farm is now paying its way. Every dollar it pays we put into stock and improvement. You never saw finer clover in your life than we have here—no finer ever grew out of the ground. So with our mine. We started merely to accommodate our people. The sales ran up to about a quarter of a million a year, and we have now a block of stores that we have rented to outsiders. We don't want the business, and we can't carry all the stock that is needed. Our people have had to trade largely outside of the town and we could not begin to take proper care of the outside trade that came in."

"You have several other projects on hand?"

"Oh, yes! First we must have a fine hotel. We built a small hotel, we first started; added two rows of cottages when it overflowed, and still it is overcrowded. Now we are going to have a large hotel. It won't be so perfect in its appointments as the one we have, but it will be better. I have seen three such hotels in my life—one in Falmouth, Eng., one in Reading, Penn., and the Massicot house, in Springfield, Mass. Our hotel shall be the fourth, if money and skill can make it so. We should prefer to see an outsider build it and run it. We have cleared the site and have the plans. If some good man comes to us and has money enough to build it, we will add what is needed, and will keep the house filled. If the proper man don't come, we will build it ourself. I don't demonstrate that it will pay, and I don't turn it over to some one else. In other words, we are ready to aid in any legitimate enterprise, either by giving the site, selling it at a low price, subscribing part of the money needed, or in any proper way. We shall not drum up a miscellaneous immigration, for we do not need it. But we want earnest workers, and men of intelligence."

"There are numerous openings here for energetic men with moderate capital."

"A great many. We need a savings bank here. Our men have nowhere to deposit their earnings. Our pay-rolls are enormous, and increasing every day. Our stockholders are over-run with applications from the men to keep their money and every day or two some of the negroes complain that their trunks are broken open and their savings stolen. Our men spent at our saloon last year over \$20,000 each, and they spent \$10,000 in the saloons over "the dead-line." As I told them they drank up forty cottages every year. We started the prohibition movement and voted liquor out of the county by over 1,200 majority, the Anniston vote being 400 to 33. The money the men formerly spent for liquor now goes to the bank. If there was a bank here, and thousands of dollars besides. A good savings bank here would pay handsomely, and we will take stock in one, if we can get the right man to go in with us."

"Are your men contented and prosperous?"

"Yes. They get good wages, and are paid in cash every month. Their houses are built by our carpenters, and we charge only enough rent to give us 7 per cent on the cost. We are now selling to such of the men as want them, their house at cost on their own terms. Many of them are buying. We took our own, and we get just the sort we want. Whenever a man is disorderly, we get rid of him and supply his place. We therefore have a model community."

"Have you any bonds on your property?"

"No, sir; and not a flitting of debt. We pay for everything. I have now signed a note for six years. A man who buys here, buys into a town with schools, churches, perfect streets, parks, water works already built, and not a dollar of debt. Everything is ready to make a city, and not a cent of interest or debt to pay."

"Your railroad connections are all that you want?"

"All that we could ask. We have roads leading north, south, east and west. We are going to build, however, a new line of road called the Anniston and Atlantic. It will connect us with our Alabama furnace, and we will have a tract of twenty square miles, penetrating rich Talladega valley, and connect with the Savannah and Memphis at Goodwater, forty-seven miles to the south. We have paid little attention to building up outside trade, but with its admirable feeders and rail connections, and its commanding position, it is bound to be the trading point for a large territory."

"What effect has your town had on the surrounding country?"

"Admirable, I think every one will confess. We furnish a good market for all the grain, hay, eggs, butter and poultry that two counties can raise, and for 7,000 hogs of the country. We have a tract of twenty square miles, penetrating rich Talladega valley, and connect with the Savannah and Memphis at Goodwater, forty-seven miles to the south. We have paid little attention to building up outside trade, but with its admirable feeders and rail connections, and its commanding position, it is bound to be the trading point for a large territory."

"What effect has your town had on the surrounding country?"

"Admirable, I think every one will confess. We furnish a good market for all the grain, hay, eggs, butter and poultry that two counties can raise, and for 7,000 hogs of the country. We have a tract of twenty square miles, penetrating rich Talladega valley, and connect with the Savannah and Memphis at Goodwater, forty-seven miles to the south. We have paid little attention to building up outside trade, but with its admirable feeders and rail connections, and its commanding position, it is bound to be the trading point for a large territory."

"What effect has your town had on the surrounding country?"

"Admirable, I think every one will confess. We furnish a good market for all the grain, hay, eggs, butter and poultry that two counties can raise, and for 7,000 hogs of the country. We have a tract of twenty square miles, penetrating rich Talladega valley, and connect with the Savannah and Memphis at Goodwater, forty-seven miles to the south. We have paid little attention to building up outside trade, but with its admirable feeders and rail connections, and its commanding position, it is bound to be the trading point for a large territory."

"What effect has your town had on the surrounding country?"

"Admirable, I think every one will confess. We furnish a good market for all the grain, hay, eggs, butter and poultry that two counties can raise, and for 7,000 hogs of the country. We have a tract of twenty square miles, penetrating rich Talladega valley, and connect with the Savannah and Memphis at Goodwater, forty-seven miles to the south. We have paid little attention to building up outside trade, but with its admirable feeders and rail connections, and its commanding position, it is bound to be the trading point for a large territory."

"What effect has your town had on the surrounding country?"

"Admirable, I think every one will confess. We furnish a good market for all the grain, hay, eggs, butter and poultry that two counties can raise, and for 7,000 hogs of the country. We have a tract of twenty square miles, penetrating rich Talladega valley, and connect with the Savannah and Memphis at Goodwater, forty-seven miles to the south. We have paid little attention to building up outside trade, but with its admirable feeders and rail connections, and its commanding position, it is bound to be the trading point for a large territory."

Deplorable Condition of Farmers Near St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., 26.—On this side of the river the whole of the levee is now submerged, and in the lowest places the first floors of the stores are flooded from a few inches to a couple of feet deep. Business in the houses on the river front is suspended excepting in two or three "doggeries," where scaffolds have been built and whiskey still dispensed. A large number of farmers and land owners on American bottom and the residents of Venice and other towns held a meeting at Venice yesterday and adopted resolutions calling for aid. Many people are camped in tents on the ridges surrounded by water, or in the open air on the bluffs beyond. Many are also housed in box cars on the railroad track and a good many of them will have to be fed. Their crops are totally destroyed and they are destitute of money and the necessities of life. Advice from Chester, Randolph county, Ills., says that St. Mary's levee, opposite that point in Missouri, broke Sunday night, and St. Mary's bottom a large wheat raising region, is nearly flooded. Twenty thousand acres of wheat are under water in this bottom alone. Thousands of families are either living in the flooded houses or have fled to the bluffs for safety, and the loss to the crops and to general farming property is incalculable.

Kaskaskia, on the Illinois side, is to be abandoned, the people there having sent to Chester for a steamboat to carry them away. A levee three miles above Cape Girardeau, Mo., about fifty miles above Cairo, and another at Price's Landing, broke Sunday night and a large volume of water rushed over the bottom.

Other points on both sides of the river, particularly on the Illinois side, are about in the same condition as above described, and it may be said that pretty much all the bottom land between here and Cairo has more or less water on it.

Something for Nothing.

Texas—[Sittings.] All newspaper publishers have had experience with men who want to advertise themselves or their business without cost to themselves. It is pitiable to see the shabby means they take to attain the end they have in view. Men who would feel insulted if they were called dead beats, will with bland effrontery ask a publisher to "please mention so and so" (an advertisement) or, landing in what really is an advertisement under the guise of a communication, they will say, "Here's a little item that will help you fill up with." Men who do this—and there are men in every town—call them self-honorable and would not think of asking a real estate owner to let them use one of their houses a few months for nothing; nor would they ask him to let them cultivate and use a part of his farm without expecting to have to pay rent for it.

The advertising columns of a newspaper is to the publisher what the house or farm is to the real estate owner—his source of income. Why anyone should expect the newspaper publisher to be more generous in squandering his substance than any other business man, is something that cannot be accounted for, except on the supposition that some persons have an idiotic idea that printers set up type for the love of the work, and that ink, type and printing presses are gifts from Heaven to sinful men, who publish papers merely for the purpose of smoothing the pathway of their fellow-men on the rugged road to fortune, and who hope not for reward this side of the grave.

Writing a Book.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—It is reported that ex-Senator Conkling is writing a book upon the political history of the last quarter of a century. Its real object, it is said, will be to present certain features of the politics of the country which Mr. Blaine might perhaps not present in a light satisfactory to Mr. Conkling. Republicans and friends of Conkling have felt much uneasiness in regard to the probable revelations of Blaine's book and its effects, and it is supposed that this plan has been hit upon to counteract the Plumed Knight's efforts.

Conkling's rare ability in preserving the details of political events, his thorough familiarity with the inside workings of parties and with events in and about Washington, coupled with his reputation, it is believed, will make the work equally successful as a business enterprise and as a political measure. It is understood that his plan is to push the work forward and, if possible, bring it out before Blaine's book appears.

"Johnnie," said the teacher, "a lie can be acted as well as told. Now, if your father was to put sand in his sugar, and sell it, he would be acting a lie and doing very wrong." "That's what Ma told him, but he said he didn't care."

Good for Babies.

With a baby at breast nothing is so useful for quieting my own and baby's nerves as Parker's Ginger Tonic. It prevents bowel complaints, and is better than any stimulant to give strength and appetite.—A New Mother.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

J. D. MCGORMICK. Who has on hand and is constantly receiving Meat, Lard, Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, J. S. Kirk's Soap, Mason's Blacking, Matches, Soda and Cream Crackers, Salmon, Oysters, Canned Goods, Sardines, Tobacco, Cigars, Candy, Tin ware, and all the American Standard writing fluid, all sizes, Leather, Shoes, Brushes, &c., &c., all of which is for sale cheap for cash, or to exchange for corn, wheat, country meat, lard, eggs, chickens and butter. Call and see me at the Stevenson corner Jacksonville, Ala. June 22-24-25

CANE CREEK LUMBER Company.

The Cane Creek Lumber Company have located a mill four miles west of Jacksonville, on the Gadsden road, in the heart of a very fine pine region, and are now ready to fill all orders for best classes of all kinds of lumber. Orders left at Crow Bros., will be promptly attended to.

An Absolute Fact! THE CHEAPEST FURNITURE HOUSE IN NORTH GEORGIA!

An Immense Stock to Select From. My Undertaker's Department is fully up with the times, being complete in all its details. With 35 years experience in this department, I can confidently guarantee satisfaction. J. G. DAILEY, Rome, Ga. Notice.

On Saturday the 7th day of July 1883 the undersigned, J. J. S. Clon as County Treasurer of Calhoun county, Alabama, will sell at public auction for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville Ala., the following described personal property found on the dead body of Mary McKenize and (now dead) to said estate by J. C. Crow, J. P. and acting Coroner, to-wit: 1 dead bill on G. G. Morgan for \$ 2 25 1 Note on E. L. Grant for 60 25 1 Note on Lewis McKenize for 25 00 In multiple cash 35 Pocket-book and other small articles. J. J. S. CLON, County Treasurer. June 16-18

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, May 3, 1883. This day came Mary Hanna, the Admistratrix of the estate of John W. Hanna, deceased, and filed in Court her report in writing, and under oath, reporting that said estate is insolvent and asking this court to pass an order declaring the same insolvent. It is therefore ordered by the court that the 30th day of June, 1883, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and determine said report of insolvency of said estate, and that notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a new paper published in said county, as a notice to J. H. Carpenter, and W. B. Webb, and all other creditors and claimants, to be and appear at my office in the Court House, in Jacksonville, Ala., on said 30th day of June, 1883, and contest said report if they think proper. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. June 3-11

Good for Babies.

With a baby at breast nothing is so useful for quieting my own and baby's nerves as Parker's Ginger Tonic. It prevents bowel complaints, and is better than any stimulant to give strength and appetite.—A New Mother.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

J. D. MCGORMICK. Who has on hand and is constantly receiving Meat, Lard, Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, J. S. Kirk's Soap, Mason's Blacking, Matches, Soda and Cream Crackers, Salmon, Oysters, Canned Goods, Sardines, Tobacco, Cigars, Candy, Tin ware, and all the American Standard writing fluid, all sizes, Leather, Shoes, Brushes, &c., &c., all of which is for sale cheap for cash, or to exchange for corn, wheat, country meat, lard, eggs, chickens and butter. Call and see me at the Stevenson corner Jacksonville, Ala. June 22-24-25

CANE CREEK LUMBER Company.

The Cane Creek Lumber Company have located a mill four miles west of Jacksonville, on the Gadsden road, in the heart of a very fine pine region, and are now ready to fill all orders for best classes of all kinds of lumber. Orders left at Crow Bros., will be promptly attended to.

An Absolute Fact! THE CHEAPEST FURNITURE HOUSE IN NORTH GEORGIA!

An Immense Stock to Select From. My Undertaker's Department is fully up with the times, being complete in all its details. With 35 years experience in this department, I can confidently guarantee satisfaction. J. G. DAILEY, Rome, Ga. Notice.

On Saturday the 7th day of July 1883 the undersigned, J. J. S. Clon as County Treasurer of Calhoun county, Alabama, will sell at public auction for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville Ala., the following described personal property found on the dead body of Mary McKenize and (now dead) to said estate by J. C. Crow, J. P. and acting Coroner, to-wit: 1 dead bill on G. G. Morgan for \$ 2 25 1 Note on E. L. Grant for 60 25 1 Note on Lewis McKenize for 25 00 In multiple cash 35 Pocket-book and other small articles. J. J. S. CLON, County Treasurer. June 16-18

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, May 3, 1883. This day came Mary Hanna, the Admistratrix of the estate of John W. Hanna, deceased, and filed in Court her report in writing, and under oath, reporting that said estate is insolvent and asking this court to pass an order declaring the same insolvent. It is therefore ordered by the court that the 30th day of June, 1883, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and determine said report of insolvency of said estate, and that notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a new paper published in said county, as a notice to J. H. Carpenter, and W. B. Webb, and all other creditors and claimants, to be and appear at my office in the Court House, in Jacksonville, Ala., on said 30th day of June, 1883, and contest said report if they think proper. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. June 3-11

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that books of subscription to the capital stock of the "Anniston and Atlantic Railroad Company" will be opened on the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1883, at the office of the Woodstock Iron Company, in the town of Anniston, Calhoun county, Alabama, and will remain open for five days from that date, for subscriptions to the capital stock of said company. Said books during said time will be in the custody of Alfred L. Tyler, to whom parties may apply for the purpose of subscribing to the capital stock of said company. The proposed capital stock of said Company is four hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into four thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. S. M. KOBLE, ROBERT H. STEVENSON, W. S. GUINER, JR., HORACE WARE, ALFRED L. TYLER, SIDNEY F. TYLER, EDWARD L. TYLER, J. H. JOHNSON, R. H. ISBELL, G. F. TYLER, J. M. LEWIS. June 2-5-11

HORSES AND MULES.

For sale at our Livery Stable. Also, a lot of second hand buggies and carriages at a bargain. MARTIN & WILKERSON. April 14-17

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, May 28, 1883. This day came G. W. Martin, Guardian of Minnie, Frank and Bettie Hannah, minor children and heirs at law of R. C. Hannah, deceased, and filed in court his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said Guardianship. It is ordered by the court that the 25th day of June, 1883, be and the same is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and pass upon said account and to make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given, for three successive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons interested, to be and appear before me at my office, in the Court House, in said county, on said 25th day of June, 1883, and contest said settlement if they think proper. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. June 2-5-11

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of one fi fa issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, in favor of W. J. Carpenter and against B. C. W. W. and Thos. A. Walker, as co-defendants, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the First Monday in July, the following described real estate, to-wit: the west half of section twelve, township fourteen, range eight, of the property of B. C. W. W. and Thos. A. Walker. June 2-5-11 J. B. FARMER, Shf.

WALL PAPER.

Fashionable Designs For Par- lers, Halls, Chambers, &c. SAMPLES AND PRICES MAILED FREE. H. BARTHOLOMAE & CO. 125 & 130 West 33d St., NEW YORK. March 2-3-11

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, May 28, 1883. This day came G. W. Martin, Guardian of Minnie, Frank and Bettie Hannah, minor children and heirs at law of R. C. Hannah, deceased, and filed in court his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said Guardianship. It is ordered by the court that the 25th day of June, 1883, be and the same is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and pass upon said account and to make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given, for three successive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons interested, to be and appear before me at my office, in the Court House, in said county, on said 25th day of June, 1883, and contest said settlement if they think proper. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. June 2-5-11

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of one fi fa issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, in favor of W. J. Carpenter and against B. C. W. W. and Thos. A. Walker, as co-defendants, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the First Monday in July, the following described real estate, to-wit: the west half of section twelve, township fourteen, range eight, of the property of B. C. W. W. and Thos. A. Walker. June 2-5-11 J. B. FARMER, Shf.

WALL PAPER.

Fashionable Designs For Par- lers, Halls, Chambers, &c. SAMPLES AND PRICES MAILED FREE. H. BARTHOLOMAE & CO. 125 & 130 West 33d St., NEW YORK. March 2-3-11

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, May 28, 1883. This day came G. W. Martin, Guardian of Minnie, Frank and Bettie Hannah, minor children and heirs at law of R. C. Hannah, deceased, and filed in court his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said Guardianship. It is ordered by the court that the 25th day of June, 1883, be and the same is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and pass upon said account and to make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given, for three successive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons interested, to be and appear before me at my office, in the Court House, in said county, on said 25th day of June, 1883, and contest said settlement if they think proper. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. June 2-5-11

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of one fi fa issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, in favor of W. J. Carpenter and against B. C. W. W. and Thos. A. Walker, as co-defendants, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the First Monday in July, the following described real estate, to-wit: the west half of section twelve, township fourteen, range eight, of the property of B. C. W. W. and Thos. A. Walker. June 2-5-11 J. B. FARMER, Shf.

WALL PAPER.

Fashionable Designs For Par- lers, Halls, Chambers, &c. SAMPLES AND PRICES MAILED FREE. H. BARTHOLOMAE & CO. 125 & 130 West 33d St., NEW YORK. March 2-3-11

FAMILY GROCERY.

Best Goods in this Line in the City. EVERYTHING EVER KEPT IN AN ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS KIND. SEVERAL NOVELTIES!

Prices very moderate. No rent! No high taxes to pay! Cheap Goods the consequence. Ice always on hand. Lemonade and Soda and Sarsaparilla Water on call. Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff of best brands. JNO. RAMAGNANO. June 30-11

DISTILLERY OF RAMAGNANO & HENDERSON,

HENDERSON'S MILLS, CLEBURNE COUNTY, ALA. (Post Office: CROSS PLAINS, ALA.) Distillers of pure corn whiskey, also keep on hand Lincoln county whiskey three years old, old Cabinet Rye, Peach, Apple and French Brandy, pure lin- land Gin. Pure juice







# HEALTH IS WEALTH

100